†[کا بھلا ہو جائیگا۔ میں سرکار سے یہ جاننا چاہونگا کہ ریٹے پاس کوئی موثر سسٹم ایسی ہے جسکے پاس اگر میں یا کوئی شکایت کرتا ہے تو اسکا کوئی اثر ہو۔]

SHRI YERRAN NAIDU K: Mr Chairman, Sir, as and when we receive complaints, we refer them to the State Governments. All our schemes are being implemented by the States through their local bodies, Zilla Parishads and the employment agencies. Whenever there is any mistake or misappropriation, we refer it to the State Govemments and an inquiry is conducted. The state Governments take appropriate action and then intimate to us. This is the procedure that we have adopted.

श्री मोहम्मद मसूद खान: यही तो मैंने कहा था कि आप स्टेट को भेजते हैं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कलक्टर को भेजती है और कलक्टर उसी विभाग को भेज देता है, जिसने गलती की है। क्या आप कोई नई स्कीम बनायेंगे?

†[श्री محمد مسعود خان: یہی تو میں نے کہا تھا کہ آپ اسٹیٹ کو بھیجتے ہیں۔ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کلکٹر کو بھیجتی ہے۔ اور کلکٹر اسی وبھاگ کو بھیج دیتا ہے۔ جسنے غلطی کی ہے۔ کیا آپ کوئی نئی اسکیم بنائینگے۔]

*124. *[The questioner (Shri V. Hanumantha Rao) was absent. For answer, vide col.* 31 *infra]*

'125. [The *questioner (Shri N. Giri Prasad) was absent. For answer, vide CoL* 33 *infra!*

†[] Transliteialion in Arabic Script.

मध्य प्रदेश की शहरी विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

*126. **श्री अजीत जोगी:**
श्री एस० एस० सुरजेवाला:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को शहरी विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए कुल कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने दी गई पूरी सहायता राशि का उपयोग किया है;

(ग) क्या सहायता राशि के वितरण में कोई विलम्ब हुआ था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

शहरी कार्य और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० यू० वेंकटेश्वरलु): (क) छोटे व मझौले कस्बों के समेकित विकास (आई०डी०एस०एम०टी०) की केन्द्र प्रवर्तित स्कीम के तहत, मध्य प्रदेश की शहरी विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए गत दो वर्षों के दौरान जारी केन्द्रीय सहायता राशि 533 लाख रुपये है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के लिए नियत केन्द्रीय राशि देने में भारत सरकार ने कोई विलम्ब नहीं किया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA Mr. Chairman, Sir, before putting my supplementary, 1 want to be excused by you and the House because 1 could not be present here when the first question came up. There was some breakdown and 1 was a little late.

As regards my supplementary, in rfply to part (b) ot my question, the reply has been given, "No, Sir". Sir, during the lay 'wo years, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 5,33,00,000 was disbursed under this scheme. What has happened to this amoun? Why could the State Government not utilise this amount during these two years? What are the

सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री एस० एस० सुरजेवाला द्वारा पूछा गया।

reasons for it? No replies have been given to these questions. The reply is cryptic. If anything has hapapened, what are the reasons for it? What are the grounds for it? Is there any system of monitoring on behalf of the Government of India? Have the funds been advanced? as any monitoring been done? Are the funds being utilised? How much has been utilised during these two years and how much has not been utilised?

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU: The hon. Member, while putting his main question, in part (b), has asked whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has fully utilised the amount of assistance or not. He did not ask for the reasons thereof. As far as utilisation is concerned, the reply is "No". Secondly, with regard to the details of the utilisation pattern, in 1994-95, we had given as much as Rs. 253.50 lakhs and in 1995-96, as much as Rs. 279.50 lakhs. And as regards details about the town-wise allocation I can give these details also. But as regards releases by the States, Sir, no release was reported back to the Union Government and the utilisation certificates also were not given for both the years, namely, 1994-95 and 1995-96. If the Member is interested, I can give the detailed figures as to how much has been allotted town-wise in Madhya Pradesh. So, in 1994-95 as well as in 1995-96, no utilisation certificate had been given. Actually, utilisation certificate for 94-95 should have been given by 31st March, 1996. Likewise, the releases of the State Government should have been made by this time. But the releases were not made by the Government.

SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA: I have asked whether the Government monitors when they advance some amount of Central assistance. There should be some to have a review of all the schemes. Actually, there are two main schemes in the urban Development sector. One is the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme, and the other is the Mega Cities Scheme. As far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, there is no Mega Cities Scheme. The only urban develoment scheme that is operating there is the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

Powers have been delegated to the State Government to monitor projects under the IDSMT Scheme. So it is up to the State Government to monitor and report back. While reporting back, we only insist upon the utilisation certificate. As far as I am concerned, I have planned to go to all the State headquarters to review closely the utilisation pattern of various funds and also to have a closer liaLson with the State Governments as far as the utilisation of funds is concerned.

SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA: The second supplementary is: What are the items or projects of the programme for which this fund is being advanced to the State Governments. Is it for drinking water, sewerage and so on? And what are the categories for which this fund is being advanced?

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU: The scheme primarily aims at economic growth, creation of employment opportunity and arresting migration of people from rural areas and small towns to large and metropolitan cities. No funds will be provided under this scheme for drinking water purposes. There is a separate scheme for provision of funds for drinking water purposes.

SHRI S.S. SURJEWALA: No, Sir Perhaps the Minister is not aware because the name of the scheme itself Integrated Deveopment of Small and Medium Towns, shows this. The scheme is meant for the development of small and medium towns and not for checking migration of people from rural areas to urban areas. After all, what are the schemes, what are the projects and for which kind of works the money is being advanced? This is central to my question. The Minister should appreciate this.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU: Sir, I have already mentioned very clearly in

my reply that under this scheme, even bnilding of roads is taken up. But for drinking water purposes, there is a separate scheme under which money is being advanced.

SHRI S.S. SURJEWALA: Is it on the sweet will of the State Governments? Can they spend the funds for whatever purpose? Can they distribute sweets with these funds? What do you mean when you said that powers were delegated to the State Governments?

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU: Sir, reminders were sent. Reminders were sent to

श्री नगेन्द्र नाथ ओझा: सभापति महोदय, चूंकि अरबन डेवलपमेंट का यह सवाल है, यह प्रासंगिक है कि मेरा सवाल यह हो कि अरबन डेवलपमेंट के लिए जो कमीशन फार अरबन डेवलपमेंट गठित हुआ था, बनाया गया था जिसने 1988 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी, क्या वह रिपोर्ट राज्यों को भेजी गयी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि उस कमीशन की जो रिकमेंडेशन्स थीं राज्य सरकारों ने क्या उनको लागू करने की पहल की? अगर नहीं की तो मंत्री महोदय यह बताएं कि क्या उन रिकमेंडेशन्स को लागू करने की दिशा में यह सरकार

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU: Sir, this question is confined to the scheme being implemented in Madhya Pradesh. The hon. Member's question does not relate to Madhya Pradesh. I need a separate notice for his question.

श्री राघवजी: सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 1994-95 और 1995-96 में मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने कोई यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट आपके पास भेजा नहीं तो इसके लिए आपने उनको रिमाइंडर भेजा है? उस रिमाइंडर के जवाब में उन्होंने क्या कारण बताएं है और क्या आपके यहां कोई ऐसा प्रावधान है कि अगर युटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट नहीं भेजा जाए तो अगले वर्ष तब तक राशि आप नहीं भेजेंगे जब तक युटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट आपको भेज न दें?

the State Govemments asking them to submit the utilisation certificates for release of the remaining funds. We sent the reminders thrice. Even recently, we have sent one more reminder, but there is no response from the State Government

श्री जलालुदीन अंसारी: सभापति महोदय, एक प्रश्न हम मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से यह पूछना चाहते है कि एक तरह से ग्रामीण विकास के लिए जवाहर रोजगार योजना, सुनिश्चित रोजगार योजना तथा और बहुत सारी योजनाएं है जिनसे गांवों में विकास के काम हो रहे हैं। लेकिन आज हमारे शहरों के अंदर विकास के काम फंड के बगैर नहीं हो पा रहे है। अधिकांश शहरों में न सड़कें है, न नालियां है न पेयजल की व्यवस्था है, न कोई विकास का और भी काम हो रहा है। जिसको कहते है ब्यूटीफिकेशन, शहरों के सुंदरीकरण की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए...।

उस को छोड़ दीजिए, सड़क भी ऐसी स्थिति में नहीं है जिस पर चला जा सके। तो यह जो हमारी नई सरकार बनी है, उस की कोई योजना है कि ग्रामीण विभाग के साथ-साथ शहरों के विकास के लिए, जहां बड़े पैमाने पर गरीब ऐसे "स्लम एरिया" में रहते हैं और जिनकी जानकारी हम तमाम लोगों को है, उन के विकास के लिए जो सिविक एमिनिटीज है या नागरिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए सरकार कुछ विशेष योजना चलाने का इरादा रखती है? दूसरे, यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट राज्य सरकार नहीं देती है जिस कारण विकास की राशि केन्द्र से नहीं जा पाती है। तो इस के लिए नई सरकार कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालेगी कि राज्य सरकार यूटिलायजेशन सर्टिफिकेट दे और न दे तो उस के लिए, बातचीत कर के ही सही, कोई रास्ता निकाले कि यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट के बगैर जो केन्द्र की राशि दूसरी किस्त में नहीं जा पाती है जिससे विकास का काम रुक जाता है? इस संबंध में नई सरकार कोई ठोस कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है?

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU: Sir, the question of the hon. Member is very general in nature. As I have mentioned, this question is confined only to Madhya Pradesh. However, there are several other schemes which are under implementation as far as poverty alleviation is concerned, not exactly urban development. The question is about urban development and that also is confined only to Madhya Pradesh. However, there are several poverty alleviation programmes which are also being funded by the Union Government. Sir, besides the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns and Mega-Cities Programmes which are taken up under the Depart-

ment of Urban Development, there are the Nehru Rozgar Yojna and the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme. There are also the U.B.S.P. and the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programmes. Under these programmes, different aspects are being covered. Under the I.D.S.M.T. programme, actually the guidelines were revised from 1995-% onwards to facilitate the State Govemments to proceed with the Programme at a faster pace.

धारा 370 में संशोधन करने का औचित्य

***127. श्री राघवजी: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:**

(क) क्या सरकार संविधान की, कश्मीर से संबंधित धारा 370 में संशोधन करने का विचार रखती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा तथा औचित्य क्या है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI SR. BALASUBRAMANIY-AN.): (a) and (b) No, Sir, there is no such proposal.

श्री राघवजी: सभापति जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस नए मंत्रिमण्डल के सदस्य बार-बार जम्मू-काश्मीर को और अधिक स्वायत्तता देने की बात करते रहे हैं और स्वायत्तता देने का प्रावधान अकेले धारा-370 में ही है तो वह स्वायत्तता किस-किस मायने में और देना चाहते हैं। महोदय, वैसे तो धारा-370 अस्थाई है जिसे समाप्त हो जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन फिर भी यह बात कही जाती है कि स्वायत्तता देना चाहते हैं तो ये स्वायत्तता किन-किन क्षेत्रों में देना चाहते हैं, क्यों देना चाहते हैं, अन्य राज्यों को क्यों नहीं देना चाहते हैं, केवल जम्मू-काश्मीर को ही इन्होंने इस बात के लिए क्यों पसंद किया है, यह मैं माननीय मंत्रीजी से जानना चाहता हूं?

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIY-AN: Sir, the accession of Jammu and Kashmir was under peculiar circumstances. The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act on the 18th of July, 1947, which created two dominions, Pakistan and India. There is section VI of the Indian Provisional Constitution which derives its authority from the Indian Independence Act, 1947 and provides for accession of the Indian States. Actually, more than 500 States signed the Instrument of Accession and acceded to the Dominion of India before the Dominion came into existance on 15th August, 1947. Some princely states joined the new independent Dominion of Pakistan. The ruler of Jammu and Kashmir signed the Instrument of Accession on October 26, 1947. The same was accepted by the Governor General on 27th October, 1947. The other princely states which signed the Instrument of Accession agreed to adopt the Constitution of India in full. However, in the case of Jammu and Kashmir, there is some *complication...(Interruptions)* Yes, I am answering. That is your question and I am answering it.

SHRI MD. SALIM: Listen to the answer.... *{Interruptions)...*

SHRI SR. BALASUBRA-MONIYAN: That is the answer. I am answering the question. I am not answering a different question. The issue is completely complicated. Parts of Kashmir were under Pakistan's occupation. Number (2), the ongoing struggle of the people of Jammu and Kashmir against the Maharaja himself led to the demand for an emergency administration of Sheikh Adbullah on 30th October, 1947. Subsquently, it was replaced by a popular interim Government on 5th March, 1948.

India's referring the matter to the U.N. following the tribal and Pak invasion....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you going into the whole history?

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRA-MONIYAN: Sir, his question is totally differnt from the supplementary. The main question is whether we are going to amend Article 370. I have given the